BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
" " 1 year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863. NO. 208.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from Gen. Lee's Army.

MARTINSBURG, July 9.—Our army is at Hagerstown and all's quiet there to-day. There was a cavalry skirmish there yesterday. No information of the Yankee army. Maryland heights is reoccupied by a small force of the enemy. Ordnance train just passed on to Lee, who is waiting for it.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, July 10.—All the papers this morning give more cheering accounts from our army in Maryland.—The uneasiness prevailing yesterday, has given place to a feeling of confidence in the ability of Gen. Lee to resume the offensive. Martinsburg correspondent of the *Dispatch*, 5th, says all information of the battle of Gettysburg received there, was brought by Major Hawkes, of Ewell's corps, who left Gettysburg on Saturday morning. He says our loss in the first two day's fight was not very great. On Friday heavy, especially in Pickett's Division. Gen. Trimble lost a leg, and Hood an arm. A wounded officer who arrived at Richmond, yesterday, says our army fell back with the greatest order and deliberation.—No demoralization. It is generally understood the falling back was caused by the difficulty in obtaining supplies through so long a line of communication. The men are in fine spirits and ready for another fight.

Charleston Attacked--The Fight going on.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—An attack commenced here this morning. Four iron-clads off the bar and one at the mouth of Stono, and one in that river. Forty-three other vessels off the harbor. There was heavy firing from 4 a. m. for 2 hours, our Morris Island batteries replying. Yankee troops are landing at Grimball's. An Iron-clad and gunboats have gone up Stono to attack Fort Pemberton.

Later From the North—Federals Admit Unprecedented Loss—Lee's Position not Critical—More Rumors of Mediation by France, &c.

RICHMOND, July 10....The Baltimore *Gazette*, of the 7th, says what we really know in regard to the battles before Gettysburg amount simply to this: The Confederates were attacked on Wednesday by two army corps which they drove back with great slaughter, capturing many prisoners. Thursday afternoon the whole Federal forces were attacked by the Confederates, and, after a sanguinary conflict, repulsed them. Friday the battle was renewed and lasted through the day, and resulted in a more signal repulse than on the previous day.

Losses extraordinary severe on both sides. The Federal loss in general officers is beyond all precedent. Saturday night Lee fell back towards the mountains. What has followed since is almost wholly conjecture, but it is now admitted that Lee holds the passes south of the mountain and will fight or retire as circumstances may dictate. Pontoon bridges at Williamsport not destroyed.

City of Washington from Liverpool 24th, arrived. French mediation rumors again prevalent. Roebuck and Lindsay, of the British Parliament, have had an interview with Napoleon, to whom he gave assurance that his views regarding the American war are unchanged. He desires again to interpose his good offices in conjunction with England. At a Cabinet meeting, Napoleon presiding, it was resolved to renew French proposals to the English Government for its joint diplomatic action in American affairs.

Gold at New York, 138 to 139. Nothing of the surrender of Vicksburg.

Additional Northern News—Rejoicing over the Fall of Vicksburg, &c.

PETERSBURG, July 10.—Philadelphia *Inquirer* 8th received here. Welles had received notice of the fall of Vicksburg on the 4th, from Admiral Porter. Pemberton sent a flag of truce on the morning of the fourth offering to surrender if the men were allowed to march out.—Grant replied that no man should leave except as a prisoner of war. After consultation with his commanders, Pemberton unconditionally surrendered.

Tremendous rejoicing all over the North. Lincoln was serenaded and responded in a foolish speech. A dispatch dated Harrisburg, July 7th, 9 o'clock, p. m., says a big fight was going on at Williamsport. The whole rebel army appears to be on the bank of the river, and is no doubt making a desperate fight.

The *Inquirer* says there is no news from the army of special importance. Meade was closely watching his discomfitted but wily antagonist, and an engagement was expected in a day or two. The *Inquirer* claims 6,000 prisoners, besides the wounded left behind. Slaughter among Confederate Generals and officers was great. Trimble is a prisoner in our lines with his left foot gone. Kemper is a prisoner and in a dying condition. Armstead, captured on Thursday, dead and buried. Hood wounded in arm. Heth, Pender and Pickett known to be wounded. Barnett dead. Federal loss could not be less than fifteen, and may reach twenty thousand.

The *Inquirer* says that the worst feature of the disaster is that so many Federal officers, the most skilled and efficient, are either killed or incapacitated. Butterfield is much worse than expected—injured internally.

The *Cahawba*, from New Orleans, says that Donaldsville was attacked by the rebels in force on the 28th, commanded by Gen. Greene. Rebels repulsed after three hours hard fighting, with a loss of six hundred. The gunboats participated.

Nothing Additional from Maryland.

RICHMOND, July 10.—Nothing additional from Maryland. Central train detained by accident, and not yet arrived.

Cavalry Fight.

MARTINSBURG, July 9—via Staunton 10th.—There was a heavy cavalry fight on yesterday. We drove the enemy seven miles, capturing a number of prisoners. Our army is quiet at Hagerstown.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SATURDAY, July 11, 1863

Confederate Bonds, (100,000,000 loan,) 102½ to 104.
Confederate Bonds, (15,000,000 loan,) 195.
N. C. State 6 per cent bonds, (old issue,) 220.
N. C. State 6 per cent. bonds, (new issue,) 132½ to 137½
N. C. State 8 per cent. bonds, 137½.
Bank Notes 205.
Gold 750 premium.
Silver 700 premium.

IMPORTANT SALE.

A VALUABLE FAMILY OF NEGROES WILL BE sold to day at the Court House under a decree of the County Court by A. F. PAGE, Guardian of JAS. H. LOWE & others. July 11-1t

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE OVER 45 IS WANTED, FOR which a good price will be paid. Address J. S., Progress Office. July 11-1w*

SUBSTITUTES!

TWO RELIABLE MEN OVER 45 YEARS OF AGE can be had as substitutes by calling at EXCHANGE HOTEL, July 11-2t* Raleigh, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PANORAMA OF SACRED HISTORY.

ON EXHIBITION TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY THE 12th, at the Chapel of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the benefit of the Fund for the Education of the Orphans of deceased Soldiers.

Doors open 7½ o'clock. Tickets $1.00. Childen 50cts. July 11-1t

WRITING INK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW MANUFACTURING a superior article of fine

BLACK WRITING INK.

This Ink is made from an English receipe, and is remarkable for its fluidity, brilliancy and permanency of color. It is entirely free from dregs or sediment and will not mold or thicken. Every bottle being tried before repacking, it is warranted in every respect. It is decidedly superior to any Inks now offered for sale.

The following are some of the commendatory notices I have received as to the quality of the Ink:

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Columbia, March 17, 1863.

Mr. Wm. B. Johnston—Dear Sir:—Having fairly tested the bottle of Ink which you presented me with a few days since, I feel warranted in saying, that I have never used any Ink superior to it, and with confidence recommend it to those who wish to use the best.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WM. R. HUNT, Secretary of State.

TREASURY NOTE OFFICE, Columbia, S C, March 16, 1863.

Wm. B. Johnston, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I thank you for your bottle of Ink. It is a good article, and has the advantage over Harrison's ink in color. Mr. DeBow, the book-keeper in the office, says that he prefers it to Harrison's, which we have been using and consider a very good article.

Very respectfully,
JOS. DANIEL POPE.

COLUMBIA, March 18, 1863.

Wm. B. Johnston, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have been using your Ink for several days, and do not hesitate to say that it is a very superior article. I consider it equal to any, and superior to most of the Inks made in the United States. May you become a successful manufacturer in the Southern Confederacy. Very respectfully,
B. F. DEBOW,
Disbursing Cl'k Tr. Dep't at Columbia, S. C.

BANK OF CHARLESTON, S. C., Columbia, March 12, 1863.

Wm. B. Johnston, Esq,—Dear Sir:—The bottle of Ink which you have kindly sent me has been tried by the officers of this Bank and is highly approved of. If its permanency is equal to its fluidity, I do not hesitate to pronounce it excellent. Respectfully,
J. CHEESBOROUGH, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF COLUMBIA.

Wm. B. Johnston, Esq.—Dear Sir—The bottle of Ink presented by you to the Exchange Bank is equal to, if not better than, any ever used by us, and we recommend it to the public with confidence.

RUFUS M. JOHNSTON, President.
JESSE DRAFTS, Cashier.
ALEX LAUGHLIN, Teller.
JACOB LEVIN, Bookkeeper.
JNO. S. SCOTT, Discount Clerk.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF COLUMBIA, March 1, 1863.

Wm. B. Johnston, Esq. — Dear Sir: — We have tried your Ink and find that it flows freely, is of a fine brilliant color, and leaves no sediment. Hoping you may succeed in introducing it to general use,

We are very respectfully,
EDWIN J. SCOTT, Cashier.
S. OLIN TALLEY, Teller.
S. E. GAPERS, Bookkeeper.
HENRY E. SCOTT, Assistant Cashier.

This Ink is put up in quarts and pints, and may be had by the gallon, dozen or gross. Orders from dealers will be promptly attended to. Address,
W. B. JOHNSTON,
Columbia, S. C.
July 11-2t

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, FOR THE PROTECTION OF OUR people, as far as possible, against the evils of speculation, there continues to be necessity to prohibit the exportation of certain articles of our products beyond the limits of our State:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for thirty days from and after the 13th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations heretofore on the subject of exportation.

(SEAL) In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of July, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
July 11-1w

All daily papers in the State insert one week, and weekly and semi-weekly papers two weeks each, and send bill to Executive Office.

THE RECORD!

THE FOURTH NUMBER, WITH A SUPPLEMENT of four extra pages, appears to-day, (Thursday) July 9th, 1863.

Articles from Fraser's Magazine, Blackwood and other Foreign Journals, are among its contents.

The object of this paper is to supply for the Confederate States a Nile's Weekly Register and Littell's Living Age combined,

It gives all important information concerning the Army and Navy, a chronicle of events, Postal and Patent Office intelligence, able Financial articles, and a select Literary banquet of Poems, Essays, Sketches, &c.

Its circulation already shares its brilliant success.

Subscription, $10 per annum; $6 for six months; invariably in advance. Address
WEST & JOHNSTON, Publishers,
July 11-1t 145 Main Street, Richmond.

FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE ARTICLES OF MEDICINE, Pulvarised Opium, Chlorate of Potassa, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Chlorinated Soda (Labarraquis Solution,) Bi-Carbonate Soda;—also, Castile Soap. All in quantities to suit, and at low rates.

Also a fine Canadian Stallion; and a No. 1 Rosewood, Iron Frame Piano. Inquire of the Subscriber,
L. MILLER, M. D.,
July 11-2w* Kinston, N. C.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS TUtoress, either in a private family or College. She is a graduate of a Southern Institution of the highest grade, has an experience of four years, and has taught successfully Latin, French, Music on the Piano, with all the English branches. Any one desiring a Teacher will please address "A. E. L.," care N. Chaffin, Salem, N. C. July 11-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE SIXTY AND ONE TWENTY HORSE POWer, stationary Engine—new and without boilers.
One twenty-four Horse Power Engine with boilers.
One ten Horse Power Portable Engine in good order.
One set Boiler Plate Rollers—heavy.
One set Foundry fixtures, consisting of Cupalo, Fan, Crane, Ladles, Patterns, &c.
July 11-6t SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

WINDOW GLASS.

SEVERAL BOXES OF THIS INDISPENSABLE ARticle from 5x7 to 12x14 for sale by
July 11-3t THOMAS CARTER.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

CARGO SALE—DIRECT IMPORTATION.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 15TH, 1863, COMMENCing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No 2, Granite Row, the entire cargo of

BR. STEAMSHIP "ARABIAN,"

purchased expressly for this market, and comprising articles of necessity, and which are now very scarce, and in demand, viz:

149 cerooms Muscovado Sugar
18 bbls Crushed Sugar
15 tierces Molasses
100 boxes Star Candles
25 kits Mackerel
25 " Salmon
20 boxes Hull & Sons' Brown Soap
20 boxes Extract Logwood
45 bbls Coperas
10 kegs Bi. Carb. Soda
20 bbls " "
5 bales Hops
18 bbls Epsom Salts
12 cases Seidlitz Powders
1 case Antimony
1 flask Quicksilver
1 case Phosphorus
4 " Spt. Ether, Nit. P. L. Opt.
14 drums Castor Oil
1 case Ether Sulph. Rect.
Gross Ess. Peppermint, gross Ess. Lemon
10 bales Dundee Bagging
2 cases Children's Fancy Hose
3 " Ladies' Gaiters
4 " Note, Letter and Cap Paper
1 " Envelopes
20 cases Matches, 27 gross each
30 prs super English Hames
3000 lbs. Sole Leather
1 case Briar Root Pipes
10 casks Ale, pints
10 " " quarts
20 casks E. I. Pale do
300 cases French Ale, quarts
105 cases Geneva Gin, quarts
10 ¾ Pipes Holland Gin
10 ½ casks Cognac Brandy
6 ½ casks Cognac Brandy, 3d proof
35 ¼ casks St. Croix and Jam. Rum
10 Pipes St. Croix and Jam. Rum
80 cases St. Julien Claret
50 cases Cognac Brandy
10 casks Alcohol
40 boxes English Cheese
30 Kegs Nails
300 sacks Turks Island Salt

July 10-tds

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR cash on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., three houses and lots, situated on Davie street, in the eastern portion of the city. Also, one acre lot, fronting on Martin street, with two comfortable buildings on the same, each designed for a small family. Also, about 3000 feet solid lumber, 3 by 4, 150 pine poles, suitable for studs or rafters, 23 pieces 15 feet long, for sleepers or joist, 3,000 shingles, and about 2,000 laths. Also, as it stands, a lot of corn now growing. Sale on the premises.
H. KEIM.
July 10-tds Creech & Litchford, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALE.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY the 15th day of July, 1863, to the highest bidder, at High Point, the following property, viz: A lot in the town of High Point, 30 yards from the track of the North Carolina Railroad and 100 yards from the station. Upon the lot is a two story Brick Building 43x43—tin roof, with Engine shed; Blacksmith shops, Dwelling and Stable—a twenty horse power steam Engine with flew boilers, nearly new and in good order. The building is well adapted to manufacturing purposes of any kind; store or ware house. Also the following Machinery; 1 superior Screw Cutting Lathe, 1 Turning Lathe, 2 hand lathes; 1 Milling Lathe and Slabbing Machine; 1 Drill Press; 1 Boring Works; 1 Polishing Machine; 1 Circular Saw and Table; one extra Iron Planer; one Trip Hammer; one Fan Bellows; two Blacksmiths Bellows; one Fairbank's one Platform Scales; a large lot of hafting, pullies and hangers complete; a large quantity of leather belting; Anvils; Iron, wood and hand Vices; Steel Hammers, Sledges, Tongues, Swidges; Steel dies for forging all parts Mississippi Rifle; steel Cutters for milling all parts of Lock and Gun; Stock and Dies; Screw Plates and Dies; Callipers, Pinchers, Files assorted, and all tools necessary for manufacturing and finishing Rifles:

Also the following materials: Gun Skelp Iron, Cast Steel, Block Zinc, Sheet Zinc, Copper Borax, Glue, Screws, Sand Paper, Gun Locks, Grind Stones, Salt, Corn, Nails, a pair young Mules, Harness and Wagon, and many other supplies. Sale without reserve at 10 o'clock, A M. GILLAM & MILLER.
July 3-td

Richmond Enquirer, Charlotte Bulletin, and Augusta Constitutionalist copy till day of sale and send bills to Gillam & Miller, High Point, N. C.

SPUN COTTON EXCHANGED FOR LARD.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS AT OUR OIL AND SOAP FACTORY, in Fayetteville, as follows: 1 bunch of Yarns, No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, (averaging,) for 10 pounds of Lard each; 1 bunch, No. 9, for 11 pounds of Lard, and 1 do., No. 10, for 12 pounds. We will exchange upon these terms for one half of any amount of Lard, paying cash at full wholesale prices for the other half; or we will give one bunch of Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10, for 12 pounds of Lard.
A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

A pure article of LARD OIL for sale at our Factory.
July 3-1m* A. McL. & CO.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6½ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of
JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN Diameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 50 or 60 feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at
June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.
THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

FOR SALE.

200 BALES GOOD COTTON FOR SALE.
July 4-tf A. M. LEWIS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE, THE LARGE, NEW HOTEL in the town of Louisburg, and located just East of the Court House.
H. HARRIS.
July 4-tf

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOciation will be held on Monday evening next, at 8¼ o'clock, at their Hall.
THOS. E. STEELE,
July 11-1t* Rec. Sec'ty.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD!

FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL LEAD TO THE recovery of my very fine black cloth Overcoat, with cape of the same material, which is attached by buttons around the neck. The coat was stolen from my negro man whilst the train was stopping at Franklinton R. and G. R. R., on Sunday night, 5th inst. The cape of the coat has one button and button-hole in front for the purpose of connecting the cape. Also in the arm-pit of said coat will be found a linen patch securely sewed with the name of my brother, Martin Maddux, written in it.

Any information of the whereabouts of the coat will be left with the Editor of the Progress, Raleigh, N. C.
July 10-eod3t. T. CLAY MADDUX, M. D.

$20 REWARD.

ESTRAYED.—LEFT MY FARM 10 MILES SOUTH of Raleigh, on Sunday last, a small mare Mule, full mane and tail. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Mule to me in Raleigh, or to Mr. Medlin the farm. W. D. JOHNSON.
July 2-tf

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM MY PREMISES IN RALEIGH, 14th June, my red cow; the red is mixed with black, back and tail white, end of one ear cropped and a notch in the underneath side of the other. Any information will be thankfully received, and the above reward paid for her return to me in Raleigh, next door to J. J. Betts. A. LEITCH.
July 9-1w*

WRITING INK.

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Writing Fluid, of which samples can be seen and information given at the Progress Office and at the Telegraphic Department of the Southern Express Building. Orders solicited, and particular attention and a discount given to those wishing to purchase for sale.
June 20—tf J. E. BRITTON.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day.....$6:00
" " week.....35,00
" " month.....100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company, COMPANY SHOPS, June 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND, No. 5.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, JR.,
June 29-td Secretary.

NOTICE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH IN THE TOWN OF Graham, Alamance county, N. C., on Thursday, the 16th day of July instant, the property known as Graham College. Said property consists of a Brick Building, with four large rooms, with a wooden ell containing the same number of rooms. The building is situated in a beautiful grove, containing six acres, more or less, and on the lot is a well of most excellent water.

The property, with some improvement, can be made the most desirable private residence in the town.

By order of the Executive Board:
July 4-10t E. W. BEALE, Secretary.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us. Those desiring the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....28
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A MAN OVER FORTY-FIVE IS WANTED AS A Substitute. Address BOX 320, P. O., Raleigh, N. C. July 7-6t*

PRINTERS' INK MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL,

Marietta, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EXcellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

Book Ink at 60 cents to $4 per pound.
News Ink at 75 cents per pound.
Colored Inks at $1 to $8 per pound, in half pound and pound cans. June 27-1m

FOR HIRE!

ANO. ONE TANNER, AND A GOOD ENGINEER, either by the month or year. Apply to
July 6-1w* T. R. EMERY, Pittsboro', N. C,

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William B Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker		J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12			
13		Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	GW Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	J D Barry		
19	James B Gordon	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	J H Saunders
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	W G Morris	O N Brown
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M McLauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	ACM'Callister
47	Geo F Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	K M Murchison	A Ellis	J A Rogers
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Sparr

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d,, 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to
THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCTOCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.
B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF,
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,
June 15-3m Greensboro' N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

The War.

The movements of the war become more and more exciting, and all former operations sink into insignificance before the gigantic campaign now going on.—From the Susquehanna to the Gulf great armies are marching and counter-marching, and during the last ten days the most desperate fighting of the war has been done on the soil of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Lee has not been heard from at this writing—Friday morning—and all is yet vague, confused and unsatisfactory, but we know enough to induce us to believe that, while the battles around Gettysburg entailed heavy losses on both armies, neither have any substantial victory to boast of. Had General Lee achieved a victory over the enemy, there would have been no necessity for falling back to Hagerstown, Md.; and had, on the other hand, Meade achieved a victory over Lee, he would have followed it up and not allowed our army to settle down quietly at Hagerstown. We think it more than probable that while our loss has been very heavy, the advantage in the fighting, if any, was on our side, and that the carnage among the enemy far exceeds anything of the war, but we have nothing—since the forty thousand prisoners failed to come up—to base a victory on. The last dispatches received say that General Lee is in a condition to resume the offensive. God grant this may be so, for if he be defeated and driven out of Maryland into Virginia, the gloom will indeed be great.

Suffolk is certainly evacuated, the enemy are falling back from Richmond, all available men from everywhere are being hurried forward to Meade, and he will compel Lee to fight again or recross the Potomac.

Vicksburg has fallen, the people are stampeding from Jackson and other parts of Mississippi, and a panic prevails in the West generally. We hope the War Department will have the good sense to mass our troops in the West, if we have any, and force the enemy to fight, or run them out of the Mississippi Valley.

And, to add to the excitement of the scene, Charleston was attacked yesterday. The object of this attack is, no doubt, to compel us to keep our troops there, but, if found weak enough to carry, they will take it. We know nothing of the force there, but hardly think the place is in any danger.

The war has assumed gigantic proportions, and, though tha papers and telegraph tell us that there is no excitement in Richmond, and that confidence is firm in official circles, candor compels us to say that the times are gloomy, and that without a great reaction the depression will prove very injurious, if not disastrous. But let us remember that we have had gloomy days before. We lost Donelson, Nashville, Memphis, Norfolk, New Orleans, and other places, but glorious victories to our arms followed, confidence was restored, and the people submitted to their losses and deprivations patiently, in the hope and belief that in the end all would be well. Let none despond, but on the contrary let every man press forward with a determination to perform his whole duty, trusting results to the Great Arbiter of the Universe.

Nothing can be made by magnifying our disasters. Let us calmly and quietly look the worst in the face, and with the determination of a people that deserve to be free, set ourselves to work to repair the injuries we have sustained. In a war like the one in which we are engaged, we must not expect to be always victorious. Having had more than our full share of the victories, we must expect some of the reverses.—We have had darkness and gloom before, and emerged from it; let us show ourselves worthy of the independence for which we are struggling, by looking through the clouds that now hang above us to a bright future beyond. It is not all gloom.

The Yankees in Northampton.

The following dispatch was received by a gentleman in this city, yesterday, who has kindly permitted us to use it:

WELDON, July 10.—Twelve Yankee cavalry went to Rich Square, Northampton county, on Monday last, and spent the night, and quietly returned to the Chowan the next day in safety. They made many inquiries after the gunboat being built, and the force at Weldon. It is said that Maj. Wheeler fell back. G.

If our lower line of Railroad is to be saved and the important towns and other properly protected, the entire force at home must be organized and equipped for action at once. The recent raid to Warsaw was merely a feeler, and others on a grander scale and in larger force may be looked for at an early day. There is no time to lose.

We regret to learn that Capt. N. C. Hughes, of Gen. Pettigrew's staff, was wounded severely in the recent battles in Pennsylvania. Though severe, we are glad to learn the wound is not thought dangerous.

PANORAMA OF SCENES IN SACRED HISTORY.—There will be another exhibition of this Panorama to-night in the Chapel of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the proceeds will be donated to the fund for the education of the orphans of soldiers who have died in this war. The series of paintings was executed by our townsman Mr. J. P. Andrews, and we are pleased to learn that he has been encouraged by a large attendance of the citizens, at the exhibitions given this week. We shall surely expect to see a large crowd present to night to aid in this good cause.

The corgo of the steamer recently run into Wilmington, by Colonel Crossan, arrived here on yesterday. It consists of cloths, blankets, shoes, flannels, medicines, &c. We learn that a large stock of medicines have been procured by this arrival. The success of this enterprise, for which our people are mainly indebted to Gov. Vance, furnishes an abundant supply of clothing and shoes for the immediate wants of our army, and we have cause to hope, and believe, that before the stock just received is exhausted other cargoes will arrive.

The Banner County.

Among the statements sent to the Adjutant General's office, since the order for the enrollment of the militia was issued, is the following, which not only shows that Cabarrus is on a "war footing," but that it is the banner county of the State. We suppose Cabarrus was especially alluded to by a hireling press, when it asserted that North Carolina had three times more deserters than any other State. There are many other counties whose records are nearly as good as that of Cabarrus:

HEAD-QUARTERS 84TH REG'T N. C M.,
Pioneer Mills, Cabarrus co.,
July 1, 1863.

Statement of the number of Volunteers and Conscripts mustered into the Confederate service up to this date:

DISTRICTS.	Volunteers.	Conscripts.	Total.	Detailed Men.	Deserters Arrested.	Arrests for Abuse of Furlough.
No. 1	106	9	115	14		
" 2	57	2	59	1		1
" 3	107	11	118			
" 4	94	29	123	7	1	1
" 5	87	31	118			
" 6	78	12	90			
" 7	33	21	54	6		
" 8	111	21	132	2	1	
" 9	128	5	133			
" 10	134	5	139	1		1
" 11	91	10	101			
" 12	120	9	129	18	1	
	1146	165	1311	46	3	3

There were two conscripts arrested, and one in the woods yet. There is believed to be three deserters concealed yet in the county. Only one of those arrested for deserton, and one of those yet out are natives of the county.

Had each county in the State have furnished as many men as Cabarrus, according to white population, we would have mustered into service from the State 111,876 men, besides those detailed on Government and other work.

The above I believe to be a carrect statement (or ar near as can be ascertained) of the number of men, &c., mustered into the Confederate service from Cabarrus county.

JAC. C. BARNHARDT,
Col. 84th Reg't N. C. M.

The Fall of Vicksburg.

We suppose that those frenzied zealots—those bigoted creatures who consider everybody fools that do not think as they pretend to think in everything—will now admit the melancholy fact that Vicksburg has fallen. There is nothing lost by looking the truth full in the face, and the worse the disaster to us, the greater the necessity for our realizing it at once.—Vicksburg is gone, and now comes the speculations.—The Richmond *Sentinel* commences as follows:

The telegraph furnishes us to-day with bad news from Vicksburg. On the 19th of May that city was closely invested by the army of General Grant.—Within its defences were Gen. Pemberton, with, we suppose, fifteen to eighteen thousand men. From that time till the 4th of July, the seige was fiercely pressed and gallantly resisted. We now are informed by the dispatch of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston that, on the latter day, Vicksburg capitulated. The mighty struggle of nearly seven weeks is ended.

We need not say how sorely we regret this disaster. It comes, too, unexpectedly; for we had just received such assurance of the strength of Vicksburg, as to have given us considerable confidence in its safety. We certainly did not anticipate so early a reduction.

It is now manifest that the assurances we have referred, to, like too much of the news that comes from that quarter, were without foundation. Indeed, instead of the ample stores of food in Vicksburg of which we were told, we are informed, through private sources, that flour sold in the beleaguered city at four hundred dollars per barrel, and corn at three dollars per *ear*. The probability is that Gen. Pemberton fought until there was no food left for his army and the citizens, and despairing of relief from Gen. Johnston, he could do nothing but capitulate. The favorable terms granted him, show how anxious Grant was to terminate the siege without another fight.

The people are asking, and the world will ask, where was General Johnston, and what part did he perform in this grand tragedy. In answer it will be said that, with an army larger than won the first battle of Manassas, he made not a motion, he struck not a blow, for the relief of Vicksburg. For nearly seven weeks he sat down in sound of the conflict, and he fired not a gun. He heard the confident declarations with which the besieged animated their courage—"Never mind!—Johnston is coming!"—but Johnston never came. He did not so much as harass the enemy, but left Grant to pursue his work without interruption. If Mosby and his little band had been there, instead of Johnston and his army, Grant would not have enjoyed such impunity.—Johnston has been supposed to have some profound plan, some brilliant strategy, which at the proper time he would spring, and which would atone for any seeming inactivity. But he has done no more than to sit by and see Vicksburg fall, and send us the news.

AFFAIRS BELOW RICHMOND.

The *Dispatch* of Thursday says:

The Federals in King William have fallen back from Mangohick Church to Acquinton Church, about 20 miles. They destroyed all the crops in their track. By the York River train, yesterday afternoon, we learn that it was supposed the Yankees were leaving and going down the Peninsula. A deserter from the 103rd New York regiment, who was brought to the city, states that Getty's division embarked at the White House Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in transports for Washington. Foster's troops from Newbern, he said, were also reported, in Dix's army, to have gone to the same destination. A division or brigade of Dix's troops had left for Portsmouth.—Colonel Spear's cavalry were still on the Peninsula.—This is a deserter's story, which may be true or may not. The fellow very frankly said that the reason he deserted was because he was not paid.

FROM TENNESSEE!

OUR ARMY FALLING BACK!

TENNESSEE RIVER TO BE THE FUTURE LINE OF DEFENCE!

Illness of General Bragg!

Our army in Tennessee is now stationed along the south bank of the Tennessee River, with Chattanooga as "these headquarters." "290," of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, writing from Chattanooga on the 5th, explains the retrogade movement as follows:

Once again we have abandoned Middle Tennessee and North Alabama to the ravages of the infidel Abolitionists, leaving our poor people unprotected on their little farms, and forcing the women and children in and around Huntsville as well as in all the towns north of the Tennessee river, again to flee from their homes. Hundreds of refugees had taken up an asylum at Huntsville, as well as at Winchester and Fayetteville, in Tennessee. All have flown. Our army is at Bridgeport, upon the north bank of the Tennessee. All the rolling stock of the Memphis & Charleston road at Huntsville, and the Decatur and Nashville road, running to Pulaski and Columbia, has been safely removed, through the energy of the indomitable Col. Sam Tate. The rolling stock and other property on the Nashville and Chattanooga road, though the last train did not leave Shelbyville until the enemy entered that towp, was also brought out by the skill and enterprise of its worthy Superintent, E. W. Cole.

The retrograde movement of Gen. Bragg in falling back to the line of the Tennessee river, has saved the army and the country. Whatever may have been the errors of Gen Bragg in his other campaigns, the skill and judgment exercised in this movement cannot be questioned for a moment. It is amusing, however, to see the number of wiseacre editors who have just discovered that they had *always* been of the opinion that the Tennessee should have been the base of our line of operations; while there are others who attempted to sustain Gen. Bragg's Kentucky campaign, who now bitterly denounce him for making a most masterly strategical movement. This shows how few men are capable of forming sound and unbiased opinions.

That we have been compelled to make a temporary abandonment of Middle Tennessee and North Alabama, cannot be denied. That great distress, heart aches, and loss of crops have attended the movement is true; but that our falling back to the Tennessee has been accompanied by terrible and disastrous consequences to the country is false. The only object Gen. Bragg had in holding his advance position was to keep back the enemy until we should be able to gather the crops in that section of country, and until Gens. Johnston and Lee should attain their ends.—For over a month Gen. Bragg with his little army had held the enemy in check making a show of forces by advancing and driving the enemy into his fortifications, when he knew at the same time it was not possible to make an effective defense. Our first advance, when Gen. Johnston was in command of the army, was really made with the purpose of crushing Rosecrans, but after Johnston left, Gen. Bragg's only object was to hold the enemy in check without risking a battle. When the enemy, therefore, made a general advance to test our strength, and then a crushing force on our right to flank us and gain our rear, there was no alternative left but for us to fall back. To have risked a battle under such circumstances, when we were But keeping up a show of forces would have been madness, and would have lost us not only the army, but all Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, with Mississippi to boot, for then, what could have stopped Rosecrans from joining Grant, and the whole country from being overrun by raids? Gen. Bragg has, therefore, not only saved his army but the whole country, and he now occupies a position which he can hold against the combined infidel Yankee abolition army. In falling back the most perfect good order and discipline has been preserved, and all the wagons of the whole army were brought safely, except two or three which were lost from breaking down. Our troops are in fine condition and spirits, while perfect confidence prevails. All future movements of General Bragg's army are involved in mystery which time only can develop.

On Thursday and Friday last, Wheeler's and Forest's cavalry, which guarded our rear, became warmly engaged with the enemy's superior forces, and lost heavily, after some very hard fighting, holding the enemy in check, and whose loss was far greater than ours. I regret to learn the death of Col. Webb, of Alabama, commanding a brigade of Wheeler's cavalry, who fell while gallantly leading a charge at the head of his brigade. A portion of Hardee's Corps was also engaged, but I have not learned of any casualties.

A courier from Rosecrans to Gen. McCook, with dispatches, was captured at Tullahoma. McCook commands the right of Rosecrans army, Thomas the centre, and, Tom Crittenden the left. A General Jennings commands a reserve corps. Rosecrans total force is ascertained to be 65,000 infantry, and 20,000 mounted men, including regular cavalry, with a heavy force of artillery.

"Shadow," of the *Appeal*, writing from the same place, on the 6th, says:

The army of Tennessee, now the army of *the* Tennessee, is across the river, and the magnificent bridge at Bridgeport is a second time destroyed, behind a retreating army. The streets of Chattanooga again resound with the echoing tread of troopers, and the old familiar jingle of spurs and rattle of hoofs, are unpleasantly distinct. The place is full of soldiers, and almost every other house has its respective corps of staff officers, and the hotels are crowded with refugees.

Gen. Bragg is seriously indisposed, and while temporarily relieved on this account, the army is under the command of Senior Lieut. Gen. Polk.

Thus far the retrograde movement has been successfully managed, and fewer stragglers than usual marked the passage over the mountains. Considerable loss was sustained in camp and garrison equipage on the route.

Wheeler's escape from Shelbyville is represented as having been most miraculous. At one time, shortly after the Federals dashed on the place, the General was completely surrounded, and by only a succession of bold, desperate charges, through line after line of Yankee cavalry, did he succeed in making his escape. Together with his staff he was hotly pursued, and plunging into the river with their horses, they reached the other bank amid a shower of bullets.

Subsequently Wheeler's division engaged the enemy between Allisonia and Cowan, in which the Yankees were severely punished. Some of the accounts state when the Yankees crossed the river Elk, our boys literally made the water black with them.

I hear nothing this morning of the whereabouts of Rosecrans, but presume he did not follow further than the foot of the mountain.

The military situation is still wrapped in mystery. While the troops, especially the Tennesseeans, are somewhat disappointed at the withdrawal from Tennessee, they do not at all seem dispirited.

I will keep you fully advised, as far as, within the bounds of prudence, I may be permitted.

"I told you so!" All for strategical purposes. "Great move on the chess board," &c. The *Rebel* of the 7th explains the whole movement as follows:

Many a time for the past three months—at least since the successful rear movement of Grant upon Vicksburg—we have entertained the opinion in our own mind, that our commanders in this department should have chosen the south bank of the Tennessee for the base line of operations of the army of Tennessee. Compared with the Rappahannock, the Tennessee river is a mighty stream, and, to a large army, almost an impassable one if that army be confronted by an opposing army. Consider how fatal was the Rappahannock to the Federals. The argument is this in a nutshell. To us the immense river would have ever been, and would be now, equivalent to thirty thousand men. That many men transfered to another department, needless here to mention—what splendid results might not be accomplished. In the movements of armies single States are not even a secondary consideration. The salvation, the success of the whole Confederacy is involved in those movements. A certain peace and a perpetual ending of the war are the motives. We believe that the present mysterious, and to the looker-on, almost inexplicable shiftings on the military chess board, foreshadow the most important strategic movement on a grand scale that this revolution or the world ever witnessed. Wait and watch, and be patient and brave.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH!

LEE FALLS BACK FROM GETTYSBURG TO HAGERSTOWN!

THE YANKEES CLAIM A VICTORY!

The following from the Baltimore *American* of the 6th inst., (evening edition) is the latest news we have from the North. It will be seen from this account that the enemy claim an overwhelming victory over Gen. Lee. We give it for what it is worth, and ask the public to be patient until Gen. Lee is heard from. His army is reported by our own correspondents as being at Hagerstown, in splendid condition and fine spirits, and ready to renew the fight. There should be no despondency. Here is the Northern news, and of course many Yankee lies:

THE RETREAT OF LEE.

We publish this afternoon a number of important dispatches from the Army of the Potomac in relation to the the rebel retreat. It seems that Gen. Lee, after the terrible repulse of his army on Friday, found the army of Gen. Couch and the late forces of Gen. Milroy in his rear, disputing not only his passage to the fords at Williamsport, but also to the upper fords in the vicinity of Hancock. He consequently was compelled to retreat on the roads through Emmittsburg and Creagerstown, probably towards the South Mountain. He will there find to dispute his further progress, to-day, Gen. French's force, a portion of Gen. Heintzelman's troops, and considerable reinforcements from Shenck's department. Gen. Meade is also in close pursuit, and will reach Frederick this afternoon. The water in the Potomac is too high to ford with the cannon or wagons, and it is more than probable that such portion of his army as escapes, will be little more than a disorganized rabble.

POSTSCRIPT.

Just as we go to press we learn that the rebel retreat is towards Williamsport through Hagerstown by several roads, and that Frederick and the South Mountain are held by a large Federal force. There is a probability of another battle at or near Anteitam.

THE LATEST.

The following was obtained Monday morning from the Headquarters in Baltimore:

Advices from the army up to 2 p. m., on Sunday, July 5. state that Gen. Meade's Headquarters would be at Creagerstown last night, and were to be in Frederick to-day.

Gen. Meade has telegraphed that Lee's army is retreating in wild confusion. Every available man in Baltimore and Washington, is being hurried to Frederick to intercept Lee's flying and demoralized troops. A great battle will probably come off to-morrow, which will doubtless be a finality, as Gen. Meade's forces reinforced by Generals Couch, Schenck and Heintzelman, will be nearly double Lee's army.

HEADQUATERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 6.—The rebel General Pender is wounded. Gens. Johnston and Kemper, are killed. Gen. Farnsworth, of our cavalry is killed. The rebel losses are estimated at 20.000. Our troops in excellent spirits.

Gen. Butterfield's wound is more severe than supposed, but not serious.

The Rebels abandoned their wounded and killed.

[Lincoln has issued a congratulatory address to the country, and the *American*, is jubilant at the narrow escape which Baltimore has made from the hands of the rebels.]

LATEST FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

From parties who left the battle-field at 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, we gather the following particulars of the flight of the enemy:

The enemy is in full retreat, demoralized and almost disorganized, leaving in our hands his many thousands of killed and wounded.

The battle of Friday was the most terrible to the enemy of the three day's conflict, and his repulse so complete and disastrous that Gen. Meade and the leading officers pronounced it to be final and decisive.

Never was there a more vigorous and deadly assault than that made on our centre by Longstreet. It was a deadly struggle on the part of the enemy to break our lines, repeated and renewed a half dozen times during the afternoon, in which they were as often repulsed, and driven back with a loss of life unparalleled by any previous battle in which they had come in conflict with the grand old Army of the Potomac.

Officers who have been taken prisoners, admit that the loss of the enemy of those in high command, is fully equal if not greater than we have sustained, but refuse to give the names of those who have fallen.

The men all felt that they had whipped the enemy, and the joy was great. The shouts of victory could be heard for many miles, when the enemy retreated, and was kept up to a late hour of the night. A shout in one division was re-echoed from the next, and so went the rounds of the field, and was renewed as fresh evidence of victory reached them.

During the evening a flag of truce, arrived from Gen. Lee, proposing, in his hypocritical manner, a truce of forty-eight hours, as a measure of humanity, to afford time to bury the dead and attend to the wounded.

It was evident that the enemy must at once retreat, and the proposition was regarded by Gen. Meade as a mere ruse to obtain time to push forward his trains towards the river, and secure a line of escape. The proposition was promptly rejected, and an advance immediately ordered on the town of Gettysburg.

The enemy slowly retreated before our cavalry and infantry, and by midnight we were in full possession of the town and the battle field without opposition. Duriug the night scouts arrived reporting that the enemy was rapidly retreating by the Greencastle road towards Hagerstown, and preparations were at once made for a pursuit at daylight. Cavalry were also sent out to harrass the enemy, and at daylight a vigorous attack was made on the enemy's rear guard, which in vain attempted to check the pursuit of the fleeing army.

The distance from Gettysburg to the Potomac is fully forty miles, and with the assistance of General French and the old garrison at Harper's Ferry, numbering about 15,000 men, including most of the Maryland regiments, who are understood to be properly posted to check his flight, we have strong hopes of being able to so operate on the fleeing rebel column, as to send it across the Potomac a demoralized and disorganized mob.

Major General Hancock, is considered as the great hero of Friday's battle. His corps met the terrible assaults of the enemy without flinching, and though they lost heavily it fought nobly. When he fell severely wounded, the effect on his men was to give them renewed determination to conquer, and when they learned that their wounded commander was still watching them and directing their movements, they fought like demons and drove back the enemy, when he renewed the assault with the vigor of fresh troops, sending him back to his lines in such a crippled condition that all attempts to rally them again was futile.

Up to 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the sounds of cannon could be heard in the distance, as our pursuing columns attacked the enemy's rear, and thousands of prisoners and straggling rebels are coming towards Gettysburg, with captured wagons and cannon. In short, there was every evidence that our victory was as decisive as it was glorious—that the enemy was in disorganized flight, getting back to Virginia as rapidly as his worn-out limbs and shattered horse flesh would carry him. Whether he will make another stand on the road is yet to be ascertained.

The advance of Gen. Couch from Harrisburg was expected to be at Chambersburg on Saturday, close enough to join in punishing the well whipped rebels on their way to the river.

In the town of Gettysburg when we drove the enemy out of it on Friday night, we recaptured a large number of Federal prisoners, reported by some as high as fifteen hundred, many of whom were wounded.—There were also several thousand wounded rebels every house being filled with them.

The Late Raid—The Militia.

CAMP NEAR KINSTON,
July 7th, 1863.

MR. DDITOR:—Again have the Yankees visited the central part of our State, again have they been allowed to have things all their own way; the community at large, all, everybody seemed suddenly to have been visited by a death like trance, utterly incapacitating them either to think or act. That timely information was received of the approach of the enemy nobody denies, and that there was no display of military strategy by somebody is equally undeniable. On Wednesday last Major Nethercutt received orders from Brig. Gen'l. Colquitt to move his command up from the lines to Kinston. The General being ordered with his Brigade to Virginia, I suppose thought it best that we should fall back to Kinston, as we were the only troops left in this vicinity after his removal.—Would that he had been allowed to remain with us, at least until after this raid. But I do not believe it would have been attempted had he remained. He has given them proof positive of his fighting qualities on too many occasions for them to have any desire to confront him. But we have tories all around us, there is not a step taken here, not an order issued that is not known in Newbern, equally as soon as it is at Goldsboro' or Raleigh. Therefore General Colquitt had scarcely time to have gotten to Weldon ere the Yankees had commenced their march. On Saturday night, we were informed of the near approach of the enemy and Major Nethercutt immediately dispatched to Brig. Gen. Martin, at Greenville. Early Sunday morning the General answered the dispatch in person and immediately assumed command, being totally ignorant of the country and the locality of roads, as I suppose the General was, he made a sad blunder by massing his small force around or near Kinston until it was too late. Major Nethercutt being thoroughly acquainted with every pass, begged of the General to be allowed to make a disposition of his Battalion on the different roads so as to strike the enemy on his retreat, having ascertained the point where he could effect most, but he received an emphatic denial, and the enemy were allowed to return without being molested; not a single shot discharged at them from the time they left up to their return to Newbern.

Had the militia responded as they should have done to the call of our Governor, thousands of dollars worth of private and public property might have been saved, but it is too late, the work has been done. Calls loud and vehement were made for them to come to the rescue, but alas, the "melish" had taken "the wings of the morning" and flown to parts unknown. I have seen a few of them since things have quieted down, creeping owl like, from their hiding places. For once they are really unstarched, and in appearance, meek as a sucking dove. When men wait to be drafted, Mr. Editor, to fight for their own immediate firesides, I think the possibility of their doing any good is indeed gloomy. Never was I more astonished than I was at the spirit displayed by the men who assembled at the last call. Instead, (as I expected to see them,) of rushing at once to arms and organizing themselves into companies and being prepared to repel the invaders, they all, old and young, great and small, rushed eager, pell mell, into the Surgeon's office, each claiming exemption. I wish you could have seen that motley crowd. I had no idea that human flesh was heir to half the ills and diseases that I heard that day complained of. I think the god's must have sent down an extra box for the occasion. I stood and watched them as they came out; you could easily tell who had been successful and who not, it was an elegant opportunity to study metaphysics. Countenances that went in lit up with anxiety, returned blank and disconsolate. Curses not loud but deep, were called down upon the head of that poor surgeon. Could it be possible? Were these men only called out to defend their own homes from the withering, blighting touch of the invaders? Had they received their death summons they could not have looked worse. But enough about the poor diseased "melish." They had better stay at home and let the girls take care of them. I fear I have already been too lenghthy, yet much more could be said were it possible for any good result to be brought about.

GOOSE QUILL.

OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* of Friday has the following:

We learn through a private source the following facts:

MARTINSBURG, July 7.—*Col. W. A. Williams*: I was wounded at Gettysburg, Md., on the 1st., right leg, left hip, and in left arm, severely, *but not dangerously*.

Major R., and Lieut. L. of Charlotte are killed.

The Regiment cut to pieces and treated kindly in families.

(Signed,) H. C. LUCAS.

Special attention is called to the sale of negroes at the Court House this day.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST RETURNED with a splendid assortment of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.

LACK & FARRISS,
July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1863.

W. W. VASS,
June 19—d1A Treasurer.